Rise in milk prices

344. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH LATHER:
SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV:
SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of rise in the milk prices effected by DMS & Mother Dairy recently in the Capital;

(b) when the milk prices were raised last and the percentage by which the prices were raised then;

(c) what are the reasons for recent hike in milk prices;

(d) what is the percentage of rise in the milk prices in other States in the country as a consequence thereof;

(e) what is its likely impact on the consumer as a whole and people belonging to the weaker sections of the society in particular; and

(f) what measures Government propose to take to bring down milk prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) The percentage of rise in the milk prices effected by Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) and Mother Dairy with effect from 30-12-1988 is 36.3 per cent and 42.8 per cent respectively.

(b) The prices of toned milk sold by DMS were earlier raised by 22.2% with effect from 9|4|1985 and the prices of Mother Dairy toned milk were raised by 2.9% from 1-7-1985.

(c) The reasons for increase in milk prices are:—

(i) Higher procurement prices of fresh milk paid to rural producers.

(ii) Increase in the prices of conserved commodities like Butter Oil, Skimmed Milk Powder, and Butter used for recombination.

(iii) Increase in other operating and overhead costs.

(d) At the time of price increases by DMS and Mother Dairy, the prices of milk of comparable quality marketed by various States/Cooperative Dairies in major cities were generally higher than those charged by DMS and Mother Dairy. Government have not received any reports of rise in milk prices in other States as a consequence of price increase effected by DMS and Mother Dairy.

(e) No survey has been conducted to assess the impact of price increase on consumers belonging to different economic categories.

(f) No measures are being proposed to bring down the prices of milk charged by DMS and Mother Dairy.

Shortage of pig iron

345. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:
SHRI VISHWASRAO RAMRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints of acute shortage of pig iron from the small scale industries organisation and if so, what is the present production of pig iron and requirement of industry;

(b) whether there are complaints about distribution of imported pig iron and whether pig iron imported is not suitable to small scale foundaries working in India due to high Sulphur content; and

(c) whether any long term solution is being worked out by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR): (a) Representations have been received from small scale industries organisations and others regarding shortage of pig iron.

The production of pig iron during the year 1988-89 is estimated to be 13.5 lakh tonnes. The total demand of the country for pig iron during 1988-89 is 16.7 lakh tonnes of which the demand of the small scale sector is approximately 6.5 lakh tonnes.

(b) No complaints have been received by SAIL about the distribution of imported pig iron. The material being imported is suitable for use by the foundary units of India.

(c) With the commissioning of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant during 1989 the availability position of pig iron is expected to improve.

खाद्य तेलों का आयात

346. श्री अजीत जोगी :
श्री पृथ्वी माझी :

क्या **खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार तिलहनों की अच्छी फसल होने के कारण खाद्य तेलों के मूल्यों में आई कमी को देखते हुए खाद्य तेलों के आयात के मामले पर पुनःविचार करने का विचार रखती है ;

(ख) क्या खाद्य तेलों के आयात की मात्रा में कोई कमी की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि यदि खाद्य तेलों का आयात कम नहीं किया गया और खाद्य तेलों के मूल्यों को और कम होने से रोका नहीं गया तो किसानों को अपनी उपज अर्थात तिलहनों के बहुत कम दाम मिलेंगे और इसका आने वाले वर्षों में तिलहनों के उत्पादन पर भी प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

खाद्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (**श्री डी० एल० बैठा**) : (क) से (ग) सरकार द्वारा आयात किए जाने वाले खाद्य तेलों की मात्रा का निर्णय विभिन्न बातों, जैसे उनकी मांग व आपूर्ति के बीच अंतर, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य, विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धता तथा अन्य संबंधित घटकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए समय-समय पर किया जाता है । इस समय देशीय खाद्य तेलों के आसानी से उपलब्ध होने तथा उनके मूल्यों में नरमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए आयात की मात्रा में कमी कर दी गई है और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के जरिए आयातित खाद्य तेलों के आवंटन में उपयुक्त तौर पर कमी कर दी गई है। इसके अलावा, वनस्पति उद्योग को रियायती दरों पर आयातित खाद्य तेलों की आपूर्ति को 1–12–1988 से स्थगित कर दिया गया है, ताकि देशीय तेलों को अधिक मात्रा में उठाया जाए । इसके अलावा, सरकार ने खाद्य तेलों के मूल्यों में गिरावट को रोकने के लिए अनेक उपाय किए हैं जैसे तिलहनों खाद्य तेलों की स्टाक सीमाओं में छूट देना, वनस्पति के उत्पादन में अप्रधान तथा गैर-पारम्परिक तेलों के प्रयोग के लिए वित्तीय प्रोत्साहन देना, वनस्पति के उत्पादन में विलायक निष्कासित तथा एक्सपेलर मूंगफली / तिल के तेल का प्रयोग करना तिलहनों/खाद्य तेलों के लिए ऋण सीमाओं में छूट देना आदि ।

Resignations of scientists of IARI

347 SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI:

DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 300 scientists of Indian Agricultural Research Institute have tendered their resignations from the faculty, deciding not to teach or give any guidance to students; as reported in the Hindustan Times of December 29, 1988; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?